subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 878.9.

[53 FR 23872, June 24, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 63010, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38802, July 25, 2001]

§ 878.4400 Electrosurgical cutting and coagulation device and accessories.

(a) *Identification.* An electrosurgical cutting and coagulation device and accessories is a device intended to remove tissue and control bleeding by use of high-frequency electrical current.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 878.4410 Low energy ultrasound wound cleaner.

(a) *Identification.* A low energy ultrasound wound cleaner is a device that uses ultrasound energy to vaporize a solution and generate a mist that is used for the cleaning and maintenance debridement of wounds. Low levels of ultrasound energy may be carried to the wound by the saline mist.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Low Energy Ultrasound Wound Cleaner.'' See § 878.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[70 FR 67355, Nov. 7, 2005]

§ 878.4440 Eye pad.

(a) *Identification.* An eye pad is a device that consists of a pad made of various materials, such as gauze and cotton, intended for use as a bandage over the eye for protection or absorption of secretions.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 878.9.

[53 FR 23872, June 24, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 63010, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

§ 878.4450 Nonabsorbable gauze for internal use.

(a) *Identification.* Nonabsorbable gauze for internal use is a device made of an open mesh fabric intended to be used inside the body or a surgical incision or applied to internal organs or structures, to control bleeding, absorb fluid, or protect organs or structures from abrasion, drying, or contamination. The device is woven from material made of not less than 50 percent by mass cotton, cellulose, or a simple chemical derivative of cellulose, and contains x-ray detectable elements.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 878.9.

[53 FR 23872, June 24, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

§ 878.4460 Surgeon's glove.

(a) *Identification.* A surgeon's glove is a device made of natural or synthetic rubber intended to be worn by operating room personnel to protect a surgical wound from contamination. The lubricating or dusting powder used in the glove is excluded.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

[53 FR 23872, June 24, 1988, as amended at 66 FR 46952, Sept. 10, 2001]

§ 878.4470 Surgeon's gloving cream.

(a) *Identification.* Surgeon's gloving cream is an ointment intended to be used to lubricate the user's hand before putting on a surgeon's glove.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 878.9.

[53 FR 23872, June 24, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 63010, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

§ 878.4480 Absorbable powder for lubricating a surgeon's glove.

(a) *Identification.* Absorbable powder for lubricating a surgeon's glove is a powder made from corn starch that meets the specifications for absorbable powder in the United States Pharmacopeia (U.S.P.) and that is intended to be used to lubricate the surgeon's hand before putting on a surgeon's glove. The device is absorbable through biological degradation.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 878.3.

§ 878.4490 Absorbable hemostatic agent and dressing.

(a) *Identification.* An absorbable hemostatic agent or dressing is a device intended to produce hemostasis by accelerating the clotting process of blood. It is absorbable.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 878.3.

§ 878.4493 Absorbable poly(glycolide/L-lactide) surgical suture.

(a) *Identification.* An absorbable poly(glycolide/L-lactide) surgical suture (PGL suture) is an absorbable sterile, flexible strand as prepared and synthesized from homopolymers of glycolide and copolymers made from 90 percent glycolide and 10 percent L-lactide, and is indicated for use in soft tissue approximation. A PGL suture meets United States Pharmacopeia (U.S.P.) requirements as described in the U.S.P. ''Monograph for Absorbable Surgical Sutures;'' it may be monofilament or multifilament (braided) in form; it may be uncoated or coated; and it may be undyed or dyed with an FDA-approved color additive. Also, the suture may be provided with or without a standard needle attached.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is FDA's ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Surgical Sutures; Guidance for Industry and FDA.'' See § 878.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[56 FR 47151, Sept. 18, 1991, as amended at 68 FR 32984, June 3, 2003]

§ 878.4494 Absorbable poly(hydroxybutyrate) surgical suture produced by recombinant DNA technology.

(a) *Identification.* An absorbable poly(hydroxybutyrate) surgical suture is an absorbable surgical suture made of material isolated from prokaryotic cells produced by recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technology. The device is intended for use in general soft tissue approximation and ligation.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is the FDA guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Absorbable Poly(hydroxybutyrate) Surgical Suture Produced by Recombinant DNA Technology.'' For the availability of this guidance document see § 878.1(e).

[72 FR 43146, Aug. 3, 2007]

§ 878.4495 Stainless steel suture.

(a) *Identification.* A stainless steel suture is a needled or unneedled nonabsorbable surgical suture composed of 316L stainless steel, in USP sizes 12–0 through 10, or a substantially equivalent stainless steel suture, intended for use in abdominal wound closure, intestinal anastomosis, hernia repair, and sternal closure.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is FDA's ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Surgical Sutures; Guidance for Industry and FDA.'' See § 878.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[65 FR 19836, Apr. 13, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 32984, June 3, 2003]

§ 878.4520 Polytetrafluoroethylene injectable.

(a) *Identification.* Polytetrafluoroethylene injectable is an injectable paste prosthetic device composed of polytetrafluoroethylene intended to be used to augment or reconstruct a vocal cord.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 878.3.

§ 878.4580 Surgical lamp.

(a) *Identification.* A surgical lamp (including a fixture) is a device intended to be used to provide visible illumination of the surgical field or the patient.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.